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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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EDITOR.

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44TH YEAR.—No. 301

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ENTHUSIASM.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—HOBDESS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION.
ACQUARIUM.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
WALLACK'S.—CONQUEST OF GIBET.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—PIQUE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FRENCH FLATS.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
ADAMS' PARK THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.
CHICKERING HALL.—PINAFORE MATINEE.
DALY'S THEATRE.—WIVES.
GERMANIA THEATRE.—HARUN AL RASCHID.
THALIA THEATRE.—DER SEIGNEUR.
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM.—CURIOSITIES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY. MATINEE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—MULHANS GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—NO PINAFORE.
HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—JOSEPH CONRAT.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by clearing To-morrow it will be cooler and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were very active and prices were decidedly "ragged." In general terms, the market opened strong, became weak and feverish and stiffened considerably at the close. Money on call was easier, the ruling rates being 6 to 7 per cent. Exchange was dull and unchanged. Bonds of all classes were in fair demand and irregular.

PICKPOCKETS are making up lists of such large assemblages as are impending, so valuables will be safer if left at home.

AT LEAST one European sovereign is happy to-day. Queen Victoria has again possession of her daughter, the Princess Louise.

IF THE TELEGRAPH POLES of the Western Union Company are frequently inspected, as is reported, why are rotten ones left standing?

IMAGINE the surprise of a loser at "policy" and complaint against the dealer, when he was himself locked up to secure his attendance as a witness.

A CLEARING HOUSE for stocks is under consideration in financial circles, and such an institution is greatly needed by what are called "brokers' banks."

NO ONE can be in doubt about Père Hyacinthe's religious views and beliefs after reading our long and interesting report of an interview with the eloquent preacher.

M. SARGENT'S LECTURE on the visit to London of the Comte de Paris probably enrages the English people as they read it, but Americans will only be amused. We publish an abstract of the discourse.

WE PUBLISH in another column a card correcting some statements made in our telegraphic columns about Miss Josephine C. Bailey. It affords us great pleasure thus to relieve a worthy lady of unjust aspersions.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the army asks for immediate appropriations for seacoast defenses, and as these forts and torpedo boats cannot be conveniently moved to Southern polling places the money should be forthcoming.

A STARTLING STORY is told in our special despatch from Syracuse which may have the effect of securing still another trial for Orlando Greenfield, just convicted, after a third trial, of the murder of his wife.

MR. TILDEN'S DEMURRER to the government's bill of discovery in the income tax case is overruled by Judge Blatchford, and the bill, embodying about a hundred pointed questions, is promulgated by implication.

THE "YOUNG SCATCHERS" may not be very strong, but they certainly form the most savage faction in State politics at present. They propose to distribute at every meeting Secretary Sherman may address a circular condemning Mr. Cornell in the Secretary's own words.

THE KING OF SPAIN has a pleasant summer retreat at La Granja, some beauties of which place are described in another column. In spite of three months without rain we are told that La Granja is a very pleasant place to live in; the air being kept cool and moist by the immense surrounding mountain forests, which keep the snows all summer long.

THE WEATHER.—The low area that is moving over the lake regions is beginning to develop storm energy, particularly on its western margin. This is caused by the rapid advance of another area of high barometer from the Rocky Mountain regions. The high area that dominated the weather in the central valley and Middle Atlantic districts during the latter part of the past week is now moving into the ocean rapidly. The disturbance that was referred to as developing energy in the vicinity of the West Indies, in yesterday's HERALD, has commenced to move northeastward, but is not likely to affect the Atlantic coast districts north of Cape Hatteras very much. Rain fell in the lake regions, central valley districts and on the Gulf coast. The temperature rose in all the districts. The winds have been brisk to high in the northwest, fresh in the lake regions and Gulf States and fresh elsewhere. The weather over the British Islands is stormy, the disturbance predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau to arrive between the 24th and 26th having developed energy during the night of the latter date. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cooler and fair.

Secretary Sherman's Speech.

The popular addresses of official persons and eminent party leaders do not enlist the same amount of attention in this country which they habitually receive in England and France. A set speech by Beaconsfield or Gladstone is discussed by the English press with as much elaborate gravity as the news of a battle or a great public event, and the French press paid the same mark of respect to every speech of Thiers and pays it now to every speech of Gambetta. There was a period in our history when the speeches of our foremost statesmen commanded an equal degree of attention. No speech of Webster's, no speech of Clay's, and, in one part of his life, no speech of Seward's could have been lightly passed over by the press without a feeling on the part of the public that it had been defrauded of information in which it took the deepest interest. The comparative indifference to such efforts which has ensued is a conspicuous proof of the decay of American eloquence. Our present race of statesmen are perhaps not inferior to their predecessors in clearness of head and business capacity, but they lack the fervor, the glow, the warm and deep sympathy with popular feeling, the captivating force of language and aptness of illustration which made the American eloquence of thirty or forty years ago an intellectual feast, of which no intelligent citizen was willing to be deprived. The speeches of the present era have lost that magical attraction. They are read laboriously by men in quest of information as a sort of task work, but nobody feels lifted by them into a higher intellectual atmosphere. Our great orators have died out, and instead of the eloquence which stirs and electrifies we have only the cold statements of clear-headed and adroit men of affairs, which differ from the great speeches of former days as the tame argument of an English under secretary would differ from the keen and dexterous thrusts of Beaconsfield or the copious and commanding eloquence of Gladstone. We are treated to wearisome information and reasoning instead of the bright intellectual glow of a high order of speaking.

The clever and adroit speech of Secretary Sherman last evening is no exception to the general decay of political eloquence in this country. We are sorry that he did not confine himself to mere argument, in which he is strong, since, in deviating from that line, he fell into faults of taste unbefitting his dignity as a high officer of the government. Why need he have descended to the false wit and insult of saying that the democratic party for the last twenty years "must have had the devil on its side"? It did not quite become him to declare that "the great effort of the democratic party seems to be to find some financial policy upon which they can gain votes, cheat, and mislead the people." Why need he assail the motives and impugn the sincerity of his political opponents? This kind of language would ill besem the dignity of his high official position, even if he had never himself been vulnerable to the same kind of attack. But it is an unfortunate part of Mr. Sherman's record that he at one time gave in to the greenback heresy. His own errors on this subject should have taught him diffidence and charity. Can he have forgotten that the inflation bill, which President Grant killed by his veto, in the spring of 1874, was zealously supported by more republicans than democrats, and that the late Senator Morton was its foremost champion? It was only the firmness and political courage of President Grant that saved the republican party from wallowing in the same slough with the Western democrats. It is quite proper for Secretary Sherman to expose the errors of the democratic inflationists, but it does not become him to impeach their sincerity and inculpate their motives in view of the fact that a Congress republican in both branches was saved from a fatal inflation plunge only by President Grant's intrepid veto. It is lucky for the republican party that it was saved from that colossal blunder, but the credit of its rescue is not due to itself but to the resolute and plucky wisdom of General Grant. The indulgent construction of motives by which alone the republican party of 1874 can be shielded should be charitably extended to the inflation democrats of a more recent period, especially as their recent great check in Ohio is likely to do for them what General Grant's memorable veto did for the inflation republicans. It will not do for Secretary Sherman to forget how recently the Western republicans were carried away by the same financial craze as the Western democrats. Instead of vilifying the motives of the democrats it would have been more decorous and magnanimous for Mr. Sherman to have congratulated the country that both parties are at length in a fair way to be cured of the financial lunacy with which the Secretary himself was at one time infected.

Bating these faults of taste, the financial part of Mr. Sherman's speech deserves much commendation. He is entitled to credit in the brilliant success of rustomption and the revival of business which has followed. If he is a little blind to the possible dangers which may hereafter beset the experiment, such blindness is perhaps pardonable in an electioneering speech intended to put the best foot forward. He deals fairly and even wisely with the silver question, which is one of the besetting dangers. He thinks the coinage of silver has gone far enough on the present basis. He thinks it cannot be safely extended without such a readjustment of the ratio as would make the bullion value of a silver dollar equal to the bullion value of a gold dollar, or agreement on a common ratio by the leading commercial nations, or, as a substitute for these remedies, the redeemability of the silver coins in gold at the Treasury. We are confident that this enlightened commercial community will endorse these views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We are sorry that his views are not equally satisfactory on the other great source of danger. The country is tending toward a new era of inflation by the large foreign balance which is flooding the country with heavy importations of gold. Now is the golden opportunity for retiring the greenbacks and getting rid of them altogether. A great statesman would not be blind to such an opportunity. If the greenbacks were withdrawn and cancelled the banks would have no difficulty at present in replacing their greenback reserves with gold reserves, and our currency would then be placed on a permanently sound basis. With the immense tide of gold now flowing in upon us this change could be made without disturbance or inconvenience, without any injurious contraction of the circulating medium or hardship to any class. In a few months all the bank reserves should be made to consist of gold coin, and the greenbacks, having served the purpose for which they were created, should disappear and be as if they had never existed. If Mr. Sherman were a statesman instead of a politician he would bend all his faculties and all his energy to the completion of this final step for insuring monetary stability. The greatness of our crops matching a dearth in Europe furnishes such an opportunity for stocking our banks with gold as may not occur again in half a century.

Look Before You Leap, Our Young Neighbor of the World.

The HERALD renews its congratulations to the World upon its recent improvements in enterprise and circulation, but warns it against making too enterprising inferences.

On Tuesday, October 21, the World printed a cable despatch from Egypt, stating that on Monday the Khedive gave an audience at Cairo to Lieutenant Commander Goringe, of the United States Navy, and authorized him to begin at once the work of removing an obelisk standing at Alexandria, which is destined to be transported to the Central Park in this city and erected among the dilapidated paths, neglected lawns and vagrant shrubbery of that pleasure ground.

On Saturday, October 25, the HERALD printed a cable despatch from Egypt, stating that on Thursday the Governor of Alexandria delivered the obelisk to Lieutenant Commander Goringe by the Khedive's order, and that the work of removing it was begun the same afternoon.

Sunday morning the World, conceiving that a blunder by the HERALD was the leading event of the day, devoted its leading editorial article to alleging that there is an inconsistency between these despatches, and avers that the HERALD's is incorrect, saying rather curtly:—

It may be well for our esteemed contemporary to take its information about the work of removing the obelisk from authentic sources. It was not on Thursday last, as the HERALD yesterday announced, that possession of the obelisk was given to Lieutenant Commander Goringe by the ruler of Egypt, but on Monday last, as appears from the cable despatch to the World published on Tuesday morning.

Our young neighbor had been content with the well deserved credit of its own enterprise without seeking to contradict the HERALD it would not have confused events thus. There is no inconsistency between the two despatches, and the sources of the information contained in both of them doubtless were authentic. The World's despatch related to events which occurred at Cairo on October 20, since which date it has given no further intelligence. But the HERALD's despatch related to events which occurred at Alexandria on October 23, three days afterward, the HERALD, as usual, giving the latest news. The Khedive on Monday gave Lieutenant Commander Goringe the needed permission to remove the obelisk, and the Governor of Alexandria delivered possession of it to him on Thursday.

As the work of removal was begun Thursday afternoon, and machinery was necessary for the purpose, we perceive no just cause for the World to doubt our correspondent's information that it was supplied by English manufacturers. The American machinery not having been shipped from this city for Liverpool till October 7 could not possibly have been in use at Alexandria on October 23. Probably when it reaches Egypt it will supersede and certainly it will supplement the English material.

We have suffered a day to intervene in the expectation that the World would have perceived and corrected its own mistake.

For Humanity's Sake.

The eighth letter in the series which we have been publishing from our special correspondent engaged in investigating the charity system of this State will be found in another part of this paper. In more than one respect it is the saddest exhibit which we have yet printed. The two objectionable features that stand out clearly in our correspondent's letter are the unusual number of children found at Whallonsburg, and the indiscriminate use of chains and ropes for restraint and punishment. Whether sane or insane, men and women are put in chains at the whim of the keeper. It is clearly quite as much of an offence, in the judgment of that official, to have lost one's reason as to have lost one's money. The woman who had attempted to escape was treated on her recapture as though she were a convicted felon. She appears in the wash-house scene of the Whallonsburg drama smoothing real clothes with a real iron and having her feet chained together with a real chain. How such a picture would delight M. Zola, champion of realism as he is! The use of chains, bad as it is, does not equal in its moral effect the rearing of a large number of children among the associations of a county almshouse. There is a school connected with this institution, but it is a school of pauperism and crime. What future is possible for a boy or girl raised amid the squalor and dirt of the poorhouse yard? Aside from the humanity of the question, public policy and respect for the law require that this lamentable condition of things should be remedied at once. The statute of 1875 clearly declares that all children between the ages of two and sixteen years must be removed from the custody of the keepers of the county almshouses. At Whallonsburg more than twenty children between the proscribed ages are kept, in utter violation of the law. What is wanted is a means of compelling

reverence on the part of Superintendents of the Poor for the same legislative acts which respectable citizens who make no boast of their philanthropy are compelled to obey. Where is the young Assemblyman who is prepared for this work and for the brilliant future to which it may lead?

Indian Responsibility.

To judge from the tenor of the despatches which come from two points in the Indian country, at one of which we may naturally expect to find some of the prejudice of military opinions and at the other the peculiar views entertained by officials of the Interior Department, it seems certain that the Utes as a body are by no means as submissive in their present sentiments as Secretary Schurz would fondly believe. On the contrary their attitude is what may be termed sullenly diplomatic. Even the so-called friendly Utes are watching the action of the government with a jealous eye, and are not slow to indicate, without openly threatening, the vengeful steps which they will take if it ventures too far in seeking to punish the murderers of Thornburgh and Meeker. The situation presents difficulties whose removal will require both a firm and a judicious hand. Now that the captives have been rescued, and without a promise of immunity to any one, it behooves the Interior Department to have done with dalliance and delay. Let the proceedings be short, sharp and decisive.

Every Indian war is said to be a consequence of the wrongs done to Indians by swindling officials, or by the encroachments of irrefragable white men who are not officials, and the persons who give this account of the origin of Indian war appear to consider that the wrongs done to the Indians justify their resort to the rifle and the scalping knife. But there seems to be a want of consideration of the proper proportions of things in that view. If the boys from a neighboring town or the rough part of a city population get out into the country and plunder a farmer's orchards or melon patches, destroy his fences and burn his barn, it is a great outrage, an extreme violation of his rights. But nobody supposes that the farmer would be justified in calling up his neighbors, armed with the shotguns of the family, stealing into town next night, setting fire to the nearest houses and shooting down as they ran out from the flames people who never heard of the orchards or of the outrage. And if such a course pursued by farmers would be absolutely without excuse—would be murder, for which the pretended excuse of the barn and the apples could not be advanced in any court—how is it that invasions of the rights of Indians by one set of persons is always presented as an excuse and justification of the slaughter of thousands of other persons in Indian wars? Perhaps it will be urged that the same rules of justice and right that govern, or must always be supposed to govern, the relations of one set of white men to any one other set of white men, cannot be applied as between white men and Indians. If that be the real state of the case—if the Indian cannot or will not comprehend this simple justice—it is a reason for his extermination; for then the two races assuredly cannot live side by side, and the white race does not mean to leave. But the course of the Indian in resorting to the knife, rifle and torch as his immediate remedies—this inflicting the carnage of savage war upon settlements every time an Indian has been insulted or hurt—shows not that the Indian does not understand the simple principles of justice, but that he treats us with a rigorous logic which we refuse to apply to him. He acts on the presumptions of international law. We are a foreign nation; we have hurt him; some of our citizens—he does not know which, and does not care to inquire. He holds the nation broadly responsible, and strikes at it wherever he can reach it. In order to settle up such scores as the one now open on the massacre of Thornburgh's men we must deal with the Indian on the same principle. Every tribe must be held responsible for the acts of its members. Our agents do not deal with the Indians as individuals. They deal with bands through their chiefs, consequently they cannot know the persons or names of the various men concerned in these murders, and cannot follow them. But they are known in the tribe, and the tribe must surrender them or take upon itself, as a unit, responsibility for their offences. If every Indian war meant the extermination of one tribe we should at least see our way to the end.

The London Libellers.

Sentence was pronounced yesterday in a London court inflicting eighteen months' imprisonment upon the publisher of an infamous print, whose columns were systematically made "spicy" by the publication of libels more or less gross upon reputable persons. Justice on the other side of the Atlantic takes a very high view of the sanctity of private life, and does not regard any libel as a trifle; while against an especially gross one, in the publication of which appear all the elements calculated to aggravate the offence, it is always prepared to apply the utmost force of the law. In this case it has certainly considered all the circumstances, and it has perhaps also considered a fact somewhat apart from them, but with a definite relation to all such cases. Few people care to trust themselves in court to prosecute for libel. It is an unpleasant duty, and if the counsel for the defence is a man of the audacious variety he can make the proceeding so unpleasant for the complainant that, if he is an ordinary mortal, he will wish a hundred times before he gets through that he had quietly submitted to the libel. How that is done the public knows, and it has a recent example in the style in which Mr. Labouchere, of the London Truth, lately cross-examined Mr. Lawson of the Daily Telegraph. It was a sacrifice of inclination and of personal scruples for Mr. Langtry and Mr. West to go into court in such a case, and the court apparently needed only a fair occasion to strike at a too common offence a blow that it might not soon have an occasion to repeat, unless, indeed, it should deem a somewhat similar repression necessary in the Lawson-Labouchere case. Perhaps it may prove unfortunate for the caustic satirist of Truth that he comes before the public as defendant in a libel suit at this particular moment.

The Political Beggars.

The electioneering committees of all the parties are making piteous appeals for contributions to their cash boxes. No curbstone beggar could excel the palaver of their solicitations. It is uncommon for any prosperous citizen to open his morning mail at his shop or counting room nowadays without finding a circular from some Tammany, anti-Tammany or republican committee, as the case may be, advising him that the "rebuke of tyranny" or the "salvation of the country" depends upon his pocketbook. When he goes home at night he is pretty sure to learn that a duplicate of the document has been left at his house in his absence. The proceeds of political assessments on office-holders seem to have given out earlier than usual this year. We are glad of it. We wish that they had not held out so long. This is a politicians' canvass all around, not the people's canvass; therefore let the politicians make up any financial deficit themselves. Christmas is approaching, with its myriad calls and opportunities for genuine charity. We advise everybody who has money to give away to reserve it for that occasion rather than squander it in response to the politicians.

Gloomy Days for Statesmen.

There is one class who command our sympathies in this peculiar condition of political affairs—the old fashioned political war horses and statesmen. In the past the statesmen had an easy task. They waited until the Convention met, the will of the leaders was recorded and the regular ticket was flashed out on fences and newspaper broadsides. Their duty was plain—to carry a lantern or a flag, stand in front of the hustings and shout, and when election day came walk up to the polls and vote the regular ticket. Nothing was more comfortable, and politics went on from year to year without any wear and tear of conscience or any strain of the nervous system.

We have fallen upon evil days for the statesmen. The skies are full of sad omens. Here is a regular ticket in New York and another regular ticket from Albany. John Kelly leads one and Lucius Robinson the other. Here is a regular Cornell ticket for the republicans, and from Staten Island Mr. Curtis sends perplexing cries against the machine. In the old days it was the machine that made politics so easy and profitable and no more trouble than the movements of the clock or the circling of the stars. Now each party has two machines, and if you go with one you fail under the other. It is as embarrassing as gambling at the races—with this difference, that the statesman must gamble.

Down in his inmost consciousness the

statesman does not care who rides ahead so he can carry his lantern in peace and feel that he is "regular," and be assured that his decision will not cost him his snug berth in the Comptroller's office or his billet at the customs. That is the painful responsibility he must meet, and the widespread agony in meeting it now prevailing in the ranks of republicans and democrats must excite general sympathy. Elections like the present, where everything goes at sixes and sevens, and not even the wisest know what a day will bring forth, give new zest and relish to the independent voters. They have a chance to think and decide and scrutinize. But to the statesmen—who have all their lives had their thinking done for them, and who do not care who wins so they follow the winning pennant—these melancholy October days are full of gloom.

That Unsuccessful Democratic Dove.

The dove which the Southern and Western democrats recently despatched from their ark to the democratic factions in this State, having been refused a landing by Governor Robinson, has continued its flight to Boston and made a second unsuccessful attempt to obtain an olive branch to carry back. The democratic party is rent in twain in Massachusetts as it is here. Mr. Adams is the candidate of the regulars, like Governor Robinson; and General Butler, like Mr. Kelly, is the candidate of a seceding faction. The proportion of the followers of these two gentlemen to one another, however, is the reverse of what exists here. General Butler's seceding democrats outnumber Mr. Adams' regulars six or seven to one. Accordingly, when Mr. Adams volunteered a proposition last Friday evening, in Faneuil Hall, that he and General Butler should jointly withdraw from the field and concentrate the whole democratic vote upon Mr. Charles P. Thompson, the General replied on Saturday evening, refusing the offer upon the ground that Mr. Adams and his regulars are "of no more consequence than a fly on a wheel." This is the same estimate which Governor Robinson made to the HERALD correspondent Sunday afternoon about the strength of Mr. Kelly and the Tammany faction. Perhaps both Governor Robinson and General Butler are mistaken; and perhaps they are not. We shall see next week. At any rate, it is a bad year for democratic doves, bearing messages of peace and reconciliation.

FINE ARTS.

HOME NOTES AND NEWS.

Eliza Voder, who, we lately mentioned, will shortly return to New York, will do so after an absence of ten years abroad, spent chiefly in Rome. He will take a studio here and remain for the winter, and possibly permanently. He intends, shortly after he arrives, to make an exhibition, probably a series, of some twenty or thirty of his works. Among them will be "The Caneen Sibyl Returning for the Last Time to Tarquin," exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878; "The Star of Bethlehem," "A Landscape—Composition," "In Memoriam," full length figure, among dead poppies; "A Model Poet," half length, seated, female figure; "Sphinx of the Sea-shore," "Identity," illustrating some lines of T. B. Aldrich; "The Young Marys," exhibited at Paris in 1878; "Head of M. d'Ass," "The Church," "The Golden Nod," "The Venetian Model" and "A Saint."

F. A. Bridgman intends to send to New York for exhibition during the season his pictures, "A Royal Pastime in Ninewh," which was exhibited at the Salon of 1878, at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and is now being displayed at Liverpool; "Procession of the Sacred Bull Apis," from the Salon of this year, and now in the collection of the Earl of Devon; "Burial of a Mummy," for which he received a third class medal at the Salon of 1877 and a second class one at the Legion of Honor at the Universal Exposition of 1878.

Among the recent donations to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a set of line engravings, chiefly proofs, after works of the great French engraver, Paul Veronese, Giulio, Carlo Dolce, Holbein and Van Dyck, from Carl Gräff, the representative of Ernst Arnold's art publishing house in Dresden, and presented through Professor J. Leonard Corning, the art lecturer; a valuable set of fifteen large folio volumes of Bernard de Montfaucon's "Antiquité Expliquée et Représentée en Figures"—second edition, Paris, 1740—consisting of four volumes of text and eleven of finely executed copper plate engravings, presented by Mr. William Lewis Andrews, one of the trustees of the Museum, and from Mr. Henry G. Marquand, also a trustee, his interesting collection of about one hundred specimens of mould builders' pottery, found in Missouri.

It is a pity that the Historical Society does not place on permanent loan at the Metropolitan Museum of Art the Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities, which now is hardly seen or known of. If this collection were loaned and a set of casts of the frieze of the Parthenon sent to the Metropolitan Museum, the collection would undoubtedly be done, a series illustrating the progress of art would be complete from Egypt, through Cyprus, to Greece.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Emma Abbott is the Boston rage. Speaker Samuel J. Randall is at the New York Hotel. Secretary McCrary will return to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday next. A daughter of Admiral Worden, of Monitor memory, will be married next month. General Butler travels round in his campaigning with a "buffalo" overcoat and lots of wraps. If Irving the actor should come to America next year he will not return more than three months. During the autumn season of opera in London the usual regulations as to evening dress are not enforced. The Washington Republic has information that

General Grant's ambition is to become president of a great railway company.

A very fine singer has been heard among the Maine lumbermen. His voice, no doubt, has very fine timbre.

Hon. Mr. Langevin, the Canadian Minister of Public Works, is still at Quebec, confined to his bed from inflammation of the bowels.

There is said to be very little sickness in Dakota. This is probably because there are not enough facilities to advertise patent medicines on.

It is thought that General John F. Miller may succeed Senator Newton Booth, of California. He accompanied General Grant to Oregon.

A Paris letter writer says that the generality of Parisian public school boys are by no means remarkable for intellectual development.

General Butler, who hates Senator Hoar, said in a speech about the fishery courts that the Senator does not know a mackerel from a scallop.

General Grant will spend the Christmas holidays with General Beale, in Washington. He will visit Indianapolis about the 29th of November.

In the next Georgia election for Governor an old whig is nominated against the democratic candidate the republicans will vote for the old whig.

A German philosopher says that while Washington represented the best type of the American people, Jackson represented all their characteristics.

In Missouri recently two boys have at different times been killed while looking through apertures in circus tents by having rocks thrown at them by circus men.

When General Grant was on board the Richmond a consul one day asked him whether the firing of the guns disturbed him. Said he, "Not half so much as a piano does."

Messrs. Evans, Longfellow and Holmes have written congratulations to Mr. B. R. Curtis concerning his memorial of his father, the late Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts.

Wendell Phillips says that an American white man is safer under our flag at Constantinople than an American black man is under the same flag in the streets of Charleston.

Evening Telegram:—"The traditions of the organ are sometimes the only barrier of a party against the assaults of its demagogues and the misdirected tide of popular passion."

Zola's new novel is being peculiarly advertised in Paris. Posters, promulgating carriages and sermons of such men are being used extensively for the purpose.

What a miserable existence that man must have who is a constant candidate for President. Yet Webster said that the perpetual candidate was proud to be always spoken of before the country.

A Boston clerk looked for a long time among the botanical works of his store for Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," and still longer among the medical books for Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Mrs. Hayes, Webb Hayes and Miss Fannie Hayes left Washington last evening for this city, to attend the wedding of General J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, and Miss Morgan, daughter of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York.

Señor Justo Acevedo, recently appointed Minister to the United States from the United States of Colombia, called on the President yesterday, in company with the Secretary of State, and presented his credentials.

President Hayes, accompanied by Postmaster General Key and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hawley, will attend the lecture of Schuyler Colfax, for the benefit of the Masonic Library Fund, in Baltimore, this evening.

Some of the wholesale stores for ready made clothing in this city are accessible on Sundays, and not a few merchants from neighboring cities patronize them, carrying their goods home with them, and saving time and money.

Secretary Sherman says that William H. Vanderbilt, of New York, and John W. Mackay, the Bonanza King, of Nevada, have each five millions in the bonds of the United States. Each of them receives \$50,000 interest every three months.

The report that when Hamilton Fish returns to England it will be as Minister of the United States is discredited in certain political circles in Washington. English statesmen would, from what we read, be glad to welcome Mr. Fish.

FINE ARTS.

HOME NOTES AND NEWS.

Eliza Voder, who, we lately mentioned, will shortly return to New York, will do so after an absence of ten years abroad, spent chiefly in Rome. He will take a studio here and remain for the winter, and possibly permanently. He intends, shortly after he arrives, to make an exhibition, probably a series, of some twenty or thirty of his works. Among them will be "The Caneen Sibyl Returning for the Last Time to Tarquin," exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1878; "The Star of Bethlehem," "A Landscape—Composition," "In Memoriam," full length figure, among dead poppies; "A Model Poet," half length, seated, female figure; "Sphinx of the Sea-shore," "Identity," illustrating some lines of T. B. Aldrich; "The Young Marys," exhibited at Paris in 1878; "Head of M. d'Ass," "The Church," "The Golden Nod," "The Venetian Model" and "A Saint."

F. A. Bridgman intends to send to New York for exhibition during the season his pictures, "A Royal Pastime in Ninewh," which was exhibited at the Salon of 1878, at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and is now being displayed at Liverpool; "Procession of the Sacred Bull Apis," from the Salon of this year, and now in the collection of the Earl of Devon; "Burial of a Mummy," for which he received a third class medal at the Salon of 1877 and a second class one at the Legion of Honor at the Universal Exposition of 1878.

Among the recent donations to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a set of line engravings, chiefly proofs, after works of the great French engraver, Paul Veronese, Giulio, Carlo Dolce, Holbein and Van Dyck, from Carl Gräff, the representative of Ernst Arnold's art publishing house in Dresden, and presented through Professor J. Leonard Corning, the art lecturer; a valuable set of fifteen large folio volumes of Bernard de Montfaucon's "Antiquité Expliquée et Représentée en Figures"—second edition, Paris, 1740—consisting of four volumes of text and eleven of finely executed copper plate engravings, presented by Mr. William Lewis Andrews, one of the trustees of the Museum, and from Mr. Henry G. Marquand, also a trustee, his interesting collection of about one hundred specimens of mould builders' pottery, found in Missouri.

It is a pity that the Historical Society does not place on permanent loan at the Metropolitan Museum of Art the Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities, which now is hardly seen or known of. If this collection were loaned and a set of casts of the frieze of the Parthenon sent to the Metropolitan Museum, the collection would undoubtedly be done, a series illustrating the progress of art would be complete from Egypt, through Cyprus, to Greece.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Emma Abbott is the Boston rage. Speaker Samuel J. Randall is at the New York Hotel. Secretary McCrary will return to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday next. A daughter of Admiral Worden, of Monitor memory, will be married next month. General Butler travels round in his campaigning with a "buffalo" overcoat and lots of wraps. If Irving the actor should come to America next year he will not return more than three months. During the autumn season of opera in London the usual regulations as to evening dress are not enforced. The Washington Republic has information that

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